THE VORK BEEL OR RECEIVED AND E ROLL TRIPLE SHEET.

TROUBLES OF A CABINET OFFICER.

The Acceptances of the War Department.

TATEMENT OF EX-SECRETARY PLOYD.

we been traduced by the foulest calu-peech and the press are free, undus comvery adversary that has ever stood in their against a portion of the expiring administra-

em with resignation, for it is the prerogative press to criticise official conduct with nuro-berty. I reconciled myself to this silence by hat the charges of the newspapers were too d by a sensible and discriminating public. I retoo, that much better men than myself had been
vally aspersed, insomuch that Mr. Jefferson wrote
v as 1807:—"Nothing can be believed which is
a newspaper. Truth itself becomes suspicious
ag put into that polluted vehicle. I really look
sommiseration over the great body of my fellow
s, who, reading the newspapers, live and die in
itef that they know something of what has been
g in the world in their day. The man who never
into a newspaper is better informed than he who
them, inasmuch as he who knows nothing is nearer
than he whose mind is filled with falsehoods
rors."

sent them, inasmuch as he who knows nothing is neared to truth than he whose mind is filled with falschoods and errors."

Warious committees have been appointed by the dominate party in Congress for the purpose of calling in question and condemning the official conduct of the executive fleers of the government. Their reports were agreed non-before the appointment of their members, and sair singuiries have been directed to the establishment foregone determinations rather than to the extraction fruth. Wholessle charges of corruption and unscrudous defamation, in the absence of facts, were to form a staple of these reports. It was a party necessity to ill in question the integrity of their opponents, and they of corruption was to inaugurate them into power. I have recently been honored by the appointment of cha committee to condemn my official conduct, all but e of its members opposed to the political sentiments if erish, and he (Mr. Thomas) taking little part in its occedings and no part in its report. Its labors have on industriously nided by members of the Cabinet toly dishanded, who were exasperated at the course framed in regard to the Southern forts; and they have been actively situalised by a strong popular sentimal against me at the North, excited by my orders, sking a more equal distribution of the public arms been the sections. The report of this committee, atimu of by such influences, is of course full of virulence, and series of Ropresentatives on the 12th ultimo, by its irmso, (Mr. Morris.) and its revelations exceed all ceding performances of such committee, in the sentences on the interest of the time of the public of its ends of the let it, like a nine days' wonded, die of its a falsity and absurdity; but the quasi official source

During the war with Mexico it was for periods the practice of Quartermasters to draw upon the Quartermaster General in favor of creditors of the government, and for the latter officer, in the absence of funds, to accept the orders; whereupon the paper went into the hands of capitalists. I suppose these acceptances amounted to militions of dollars, for it has been said (though doubtless with exaggeration) that the Mexican war was carried on by this means. It is also a notorious fact that, within the last year or two, claims upon the Post Office Department to a very large amount have been put into form to be made the subject of negotiation. Going back to an earlier period of the government, it will be found that this practice was very early adopted. Indeed, paper precisely of the kind issued by me, drawn in the very language of the uncouditional acceptances which I gave, have in repeated instances passed even the ordeal of the courts unscathed. During the administration of General Jackson the Post Office Department issued acceptances, unconditional as well as conditional. Not only did it accept in favor of contractors to whom it owed money, but it induced contractors, who enjoyed high credit, with the public, to draw upon it in order that it might accept and raise money on the paper for its own uses. (See p. 19 of the Record of case No. 1778 in the Court of Claims.) One of these contractors having afterwards cled, the settlement of his accounts with the government, involving several of these acceptances, became the subject of adjudication in Pennsylvania. In this suit the Court allowed the acceptances to be estimated as valid; and ou its decision being endorsed by the Court of Claims, Onegress afterwards passed an act appropristing the amount recovered against the government, thus recognizing the validity of the paper. (This was in the case of Receive's Executrix.) Thore was also amother suit instituted in the District of Colambia, turning specifically upon the validy of this precise class of drafts; and the judg

of specific law for the case, by the act of 1820, in these words:—

Bot. 6. And be it further enacted. That no contract shall hereafter be made by the Secretary of State, or of the Treasury, or of the Desynthem to War or of the Newy, except under a law authorizing the asme, or under an appropriation adequate to its fulliment; and excepting also, contracts for the subsistence and clothing of the array and navy, and contracts by the Qualtermanter's Department, which may be made by the secretaries of those departments.

Here the Secretary of War is expressly authorized to make contracts for the Quartermanter's department without the authority of express law; and I accordingly dismiss the charge of the committee that my conduct was in disobedience of law. I will now explain the ressons which diotated

THE GRANTING OF ACCEPTANCES.

This was an act of merit for which I deserve the commendation of the country rather than the censure of Coogressional committees. In the history of the world there is nothing for which cabinets and generals have been willing to make greater sacrifices than for the safety of armies against any want of provisions; and under similar circumstances I would do again for the comfort and security of our army in the remote West, dependent for its existence upon the transportation trains, what I did do at the expense of so much unjust clamor and visuperation.

The transportation for this service required an immense

for its existence upon the transportation trains, what I did do at the expense of so much unjust elamor and vituporation.

The transportation for this service required an immense outlay at the outset for wagons, teams and perishable stock, such as few men of established capital would venture upon, and none but men of extraordinary enterprise would think of risking. The stock thus purchased, to be sent out into the distant whiterness to encounter multiplied hazards, itself furnished no basis of credit, for it could not be insured; and the very fact that men embarked their means and credit in such adventures, tended to discredit them with capitalists, a class proverbially timid and cautious. The castlay, moreover, was all required in the niting out and starting off of these trains, while the earlings could not be collected until the trains had traversed immense distances, occupying several months; nor until the bills of lading could retrace the same tedious journeys in returning to the pouts of the accounting officers of government. The service was peculiar also in its immense magnitude, involving millions where other contracts of government only involve thousands or hundreds of thousands. Rossell, Majors and Waddell were the only bidders for this dangerous contract, under the advertisements published by the department. Thus, in the heaviness of outlay necessary in the outset; in the dangers encountered by the stock employed, from stampedes, Indian attacks and accidents of flood and field, rendering it unseless as a basis of credit; in the extraordinary lapse of time requisite for collecting the earnings

in respect to which catastrophe the accounting officers of the government were bound, of course, not only to refuse payment of the transportation money earned, but to withhold also the value of the supplies on hand out of other dues of the contractors, who thus lost, not only their earnings, but the value of the goods for which they had receipted, as well as their teams and stock. This loss, resulting from the act of the public enemy, and justly chargeable upon the government, could only be made good by Congress. The contractors have always estimated its amount at about \$140,000. It has never yet been paid. It very seriously crippled their resources at the outset of their operations under my administration and threw them into the market as borrowers of money at high rates of intorest. The interest thus entailed upon them for upwards of three years, added to the principal, represents now a loss of more than half a million of dollars. The country cannot have forgotten thas, at the time these acceptances were given, an actual rebellion was on foot in Utal; that the whole United States force was in a most peritous condition from the fear of starvation. The trops were a thousand miles beyond the limits of our settlements, in a desert country affording not a solitary supply of any sort, and annoyed constantly by an active, daring enemy, who hung continually around them avowedly for cutting off supplies. The country recollects that our army was reduced to such extremity that only a single week's provision saved them from the necessity of eating their mules. What would have been the censure of the country upon me if I had frem any cause allowed the army there to suffer for provisions. It was bitterly abused for the risk the troops were exposed to—what would have been the just condemnation heaped upon me if the impending dangers had actually befallen them?

was bitterly abused for the risk in troops were exposed to—what would have been the just condemnation heaped upon me if the impending dangers had actually befallen them?

I have thus stated the controlling and accumulated reasons which compelled the department to pursue a liberal policy in affording the contractors facilities of credit. The contractors, deprived of capital in the manner I have stated, found themselves constantly under the necessity of anticipating the earnings of their trains; and I found the same reasons for affording them these facilities constantly repeating themselves. I believed they were legal, and I willingly then, and would freely again, take the responsibility of granting them, determined as I was to ensure the certainty and punctuality of the service, which I did secure and which never failed. The complaint against me now is, not that the service failed in a single particular, not that the army fell short of supplies for a single day, not that a single soldier, or any of the people constituting the army and its attendants, of the ten thousand posted in the western wilds, suffered want or privation in the whole four years, but that the men engaged in a disastrous contract have been unable to meet punctually all of the acceptances which I granted them in the excess of my solicitude for the service.

The President, Mr. Buchanan, was right, and said truly to Mr. Benjamin, that if Mr. Floyd had given these acceptances they were; in strict conformity with law, and they enabled the War Department to ensure the maintenance of the army at points more than a thousand miles beyond the borders of our white settlements with as much gertainty and regularity as if they had been stationed in ordinary frontier posts. And I assert, without fear of contradiction, that such regularity and under difficulties so imposing, were never witnessed before in the history of any military movement on the globe. Mr. Buchanan might well say the transaction was right and proper.

I think the public is now prepared to

given during the three years is due soiely to the unprecedented magnitude of the service performed. The committee, for sersation purposes, endeavor to produce the
impression that these acceptances were all outstanding at
one time, and are still outstanding, liable to come up
sgainst the government for payment. As well might they
have collected up all the bonds which the government
had issued from its beginning, including all that had been
paid and cancelled, and declared the grand total to be the
debt of the nation. They had abundant proof before them that these acceptances, for which the
government had at all times security in the
amounts accruing to the contractors, were all paid
by them as they matured until September last; and they
confess in another part of their report that, deducting
those which were put into the hands of Bailey by Russell,
and which I immediately cancelled on discovering the
perversion, there were but \$575,000 of them outstanding
known to the department; which would of course receive
notice of them all. (Deducting \$570,000 from \$1,445,000
leaves \$575,000.) The committee were bound to admit
this fact, but they cover up the admission in disingenous verbiags which conceals it from the public. The
committee could also have learned, if they had pursued
their inquiries far enough to embrace the whole truth,
that the outstanding acceptances had been provided for
by the contractors in an assignment of property believed
to be ample for their protection, and that no ultimate loss
to the government is likely to ensue on account of them,
indeed that a large portion of them had been secured by
double assignments. Thus the committee's magnificent
bubble of six or seven millions of acceptances, likely
to fall upon the government, collapses under the
touch of truth to less than six hundred thousand,
secured by assignment of property ample to cover the
dobt. Unless voluntarily advanced by Congress not one
dollar of loss can fail upoh the government where the
committee report six millions. If the

the outery of a too easily misled press, or the clamor of packed committees of Congress. I claim that it was an act of merit, for which I deserve the commendation of the country.

The committee criticise the manner in which an account of the acceptances was kept in the War Department; but its charges in this particular are falsified by the records of the department, furnished in their own volume of evidence. These contain a minute of every fact in relation to the paper, except its payment at maturity; and as to the payment it was the arrangement that the contractors should provide for and pay its as it matured. This was their stipulation, not only with me but with the holders of the paper, and therefore it is sufficient to say that it became incumbent upon the contractors, when they obtained credit upon the paper, to protect their own engagements. It was for them to keep accurate accounts of its maturity, as it was their duty to pay it, and such accounts I am sure they did keep at their office in Leavenworth; but if they did not, it was no fault of mine. A full and accurate account of the acceptances that were negotiated was kept in the War Department as they were issued; and as to the complaint that they were not entered in books, but only on sheets of paper, I have to say, that while it is the custom of merchants and shopkeepers to record their transactions in bound books, it is the general practice of government bureaux to preserve them in the form of papers filed.

INCLARATIONS TO MR. SENJAMIN.

It is charged that I promised Mr. Benjamin, a year or more sgo, to issue no more acceptances. I could not have made a promise to restrict my official discretion in a matter involving the existence of ten thousand people.

I simply expressed to Mr. Benjamin, as I would have expressed to any other gentieman and friend, an intention a matter involving the existence of the thousand people.

Is my they would be in funds to except the thousand people. The contractors had a claim upon the government amounting to a very lar

views of the consequences of protest to my official standing, is prominently adduced by the committee. I doubt not that Mr. Prinkard's convictions on the subject were sincere, imaginary as they were; but the fact that he could have had no conversation with me on the subject, and spoke whoily without my authority.

The greater part of the trust bonds were taken in July and September. My acceptances were not ceposited by Mr. Russell with Bsiley until the middle of December. The built of the bonds, some half a million, having then already been taken, I should have been a very simpleton, if I had had in truth any knowledge of the abstraction, to have allowed the acceptances to be deposited in their place. Is there a man in all the world, besides this committee, who could entertain so improbable a supposition? This report makes a grave inquiry into "Mr. Balley a motives for taking the bonds," and under this head brings prominently forward Mr. Balley's declaration that "it was to protect the character of Governor Fleyd, and to save him from dishoner and retirement from the Cabinet, that would be necessarily incident to the protest and discovery of the acceptances which had been illegally issued." If Mr. Balley's "conversations" are thought worthy of repetition so far as to cover an insimuation that I might have known something of the transaction, or was in some indefinable manner connected with it, why did the committee not think proper, in common hearsty and truth, to state also that Mr. Balley most committee ropeat Mr. Balley's "declaration in putting and the standard of the committee of think proper, in common hearsty and truth, to state also that Mr. Russell anywhere, or of his transactions in connection with the bonds in any shape, or at any time, or to any extent, whatever? Why did the committee ropeat Mr. Balley's declaration in justification or extenuation of his "taking" the bonds, when they knew the facts upon which Mr. Bailey predicated his action, assuming that he should make the sum of the should be shou

worth while to make the least inquiry about the subject of the man be desired to serve.

But it could hardly have escaped the sagacious observation even of this committee—it certainty cannot escape that of the public—that the course pursued by Mr. Balley was exactly the very one calculated to do me the greatest possible injury and damage. Why accumulate this vast sum of acceptances, which he considered illegal, without one word of caution or one intimation of the fact, or one syllable of inquiry upon the subject from the man he professed to shield and protect? Why, be-

obvious that it is impossible it should excape the perception of the meast comprehension. Way, then, if the committee were moved by an honest desire to accreting the freels connected with the abstraction of the Dobols, the freels of the content of the property of the content of the content

nat body. The efficial document of the evidence is not yet printed, and I have only been able as yet to examine it by proxy and in the most curnory manner.

I protest that this investigation, so far as I am concerned, has been conducted against every rule of justice and public decency. The Christian maxim, as old as evidiration—"hear the other side"—has been unterly disregarded. The time honored rule of common law—"every man shall be held innocent until his guilt is proved"—has been revyrading has been as sumed against me, and the onus of proving the negative thrust upon my shoulders. The opportunity for confronting and cross-examining witasease, or even of knowing the charges to be inquired into, has not been afforded by this Star Chamber Inquisition, who have not seven allowed the witnesses supposed to entertain friendship for me an opportunity of correcting the proof sheets of their testimony. But these proceetings only prove what is siready too well known to the public—that these investigations of Congress have degenerated into more engines of partisan warfare—infernal engines, piotted in secret for indiscriminate destructiveness. Few men of character will now take part in them; and they have come to be composed of persons of the bases instincts—worse than assausins of life—assausins of chwacter.

For these reasons I protest against their whole proceedings in regard to me as a brutal assault upon every sa'sguard of public and private character, which modern civilization has been wont to cherish as sacret. I denounce them as utterly unvertily to pronounce judgment upon any political adversary, and I repoduate their accurations against me ss the malicious aspersions of partisan opponents and personal enemies.

Concusion.**

Agreat fact stands prominently on in spite of all calumny and detraction. It is this—that I have a minimizered thee War Department upon the appropriations against me st the malicious aspersions of partisan opponents and personal enemies.

These appropriations, it must be borne in mind,

Annodon, Va., March 4, 1861.

Notices of New Books.

Hand Book of Active Servick, for the Use of Volunteers. By Egbert L. Viele, late of the United States Army, Captain Engineers, Several regiment. D. Van Nostrand, No. 192 Broadway, New York. 1 vol., 12mo., 252 pp.

This is an excellent treatise or manual for the volunteer or regular soldier, comprising, as it does, many valuable hints and illustrations to troops who are liable to be brought suddenly into the field, and who, by following out the directions and advice laid, down in this work, would obviate unnecessary privation and personal suffering. This book treats in a familiar and original manner of that line of conduct to be pursued in a campaign which will enable the soldier to husband his physical resources, and at the same time reader him most effective in every way for any duty. Not the least interesting part of the work are the chapters on food and the manner of cooking it; the manner of conducting a masch, laying out a camp or forming a bivounce, with a chapter on field fortifications and a manual for light and heavy artillery. The work is amply illustrated, and will prove a valuable acquisition to a military library.

Pire on Randall's Island. TION OF THE SHOE MANUFACTORY—LOSS \$20,000—ARREST OF ONE OF THE BOYS

COMPENSAT TO THE HON. JOHN A. Dix.—The friends of the late Secretary of the Treasury intend to give that genton. A meeting was held yesterday, when it was arranged to give Mr. Dix a public dinner, at which proper expression will be given to their approbation of his course during the brief time he occupied the responsible position of Secretary of the Transury.

THE NEW LAW FOR THE BETTER GOVERNMENT OF THE FIRE

The ALDERMAND "RING" CLIQUE—An enthusiastic meeting of the members of the Eighteenth Ward Union Independent Democratic Association was held on Thursday evening last. There were no less than 360 members present, and the utmost unanimity prevailed. The design of the association is to break up the influence of a clique of Aldermen known as the "Ring," and to establish the principle that Aldermen are to be elected by the people, and not by themselves. The meeting was called to order by the President, Mr. James Irving, and the following gentlemen elected permanent members:—President, Hawley D. Clapp; Vice Presidents, Patrick Rontz and John O. Hearn; Treasurer, Daniel Gillespie; Secretary, T. A. Bancher.

SERIOUS FIRES.—On Thursday evening a fire broke out in a large frame house, owned by Mr. Richard Berry, and occupied by Mr. Cameron, in First street, between South Tenth and South Eleventh. The building and furniture were injured to the extent of about \$1,200. There

About nine o'clock on the same evening another fire was discovered in a frame building in Ainsile street.

between Eighth and Ninth streets. The building is owned by Mr. A. H. Purdy, and used as a stable by Messrs. Meeker & Myers. Two valuable horses belonging to the latter gentleman, together with the stable, were burnt up. A third horse escaped with a few slight burns. The total loss is about \$400. The property is not insured.

Still another fire broke out at about haif-past ten o'clock, in the Washington Hotel, Kent avenue, owned by Mr. Adolphus Frack. The flames were occasioned by the explosion of a fluid lamp which a young lady, named Amelia Lernes, was entieavoring to light. The flames communicated to her dress, and burnt the poor girl in so dreadful a manner that it is thought she cannot recover. The carpe s and furniture were damaged to the extent of about \$50.

New York Bible Society was held at the Bible House, Astor place, on Thursday evening, March 7—the President, William Allen Butier, Esq., in the chair. The Committee for the Supply of the Destitute Resident Population reported the completion of the visitation of the Twelfth ward, showing an aggregate visitation of 8,084 families and a distribution of 954 volumes. With a large increase of population the ratio of destitution had decreased. The Marine Committee reported distribution during the month of February among the shipping of 164 Bibles and 1,621 Testaments. Reports were received from the other standing committees. The subject of 16-creasing the force employed in use work of systematic visitation and distribution among the resident population, with a view to complete a thorough supply of all destitution in the city every two years, was discussed, and a resolution adopted authorizing the employment of an additional agent. The Board adjourned to the first Thursday of April.

American Bible Society.—The stated meeting of the managers was held on Thursday, the 7th instant, at half-

managers was held on Thursday, the 7th instant, at half-past three P. M.—Hon. Luther Bradish in the chair, as-sisted by James Leaux, Benjamin L. Swan, Francis Hell, and Pelatiah Perit, Esqs. Rev. Dr. De Witt read the ninety-seventh psalm and offered prayer. Seven new auxiliaries were recognized, of which five are in Missouri, ninety-seventh psalm and offered prayer. Seven new auxiliaries were receptized, of which five are in Missouri, one in North Carolina and one in Texas. Communications were read from agents giving an account of their labors: from the American Railway Union, asking books for their depot at Chicago; from Colonel Tronchin, Geneva, giving an account of the operations of colporteurs and distribution of books in Italy under the supervision of the Swiss-Italian Committee; from Rev. Dr. Revel, Florence, in reply to a letter of inquiry from this society in regard to the demands for the Bible in Raly and the practicability of increased circulation—the answer is very favorable and encouraging; from the Rev. I. G. Riiss, the society's agent in Constantinople, stating the unexpectedly large demand for the Scriptures in the East, and increasing circulation, and asking appropriations for printing the Scriptures and supporting colporieurs and sustaining the depository at Pera; from Rev. J. L. Mackey, missionary of Presbyterian Board, West Africa, with regard to printing the Gospel by Mark in the Benga tongue; from Rev. Mr. Torrey, missionary to the Cherokees, and Stephen Foreman translator, respecting the continuance of the work of translating the Scriptures into the Cherokee language. Grants of books in various languages were made for distribution in Chile, S. A.; in Hayti, W. I.; to the Colonization Society, Philadelphia, for Africa, for distribution in Kansas, and Welsh Bibles for Wisconsin, in neighborhoods where there is no auxiliary, with many smaller grants, and four volumes in raised letters for the blind; and \$10,900 were appropriated for printing the Armeno Turkish Bible in imperial quarto, and carrying on the work at Constantinople.

Duat, Duat.

Duat. Duat.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Nothing but dust. Eyes, mouth, ears, property and health, all must suffer for the want of a little water to allay the dust. The sprinklers are ready to do their duty, but say that they are debarred from using the water until after the 1st of April by the city authorities, they fearing the loss of the water for the purpose of extinguishing fires, while more property and health are destroyed during the month of March than the loss of half a dozen fires when taking in their ratio. It is a complete stopper to all business; the ladies will not go out to shop, and the shop and storekeeper will not leave home to make purchases, and by general consent all business is at a general stand still. Will not some of our leading dry goods men, who are the greatest aufferers by this intolerable nuisance, make a move in this matter and obtain permission for the use of the water at once, and if not, cannot the sprinklers be induced to draw the water from the river, in which event none could be so unreasonable as not to allow a fair equivalent for their extra services. To effect this object during the present mouth is to effect a good greater than can possibly be derived the year.

A REAL SUFFERER.

AFFAIRS IN HONDURAS.

Our Belize Correspon

PROUBLES WITH THE CLERGY IN REGARD TO LIBER

Supreme Court.

et aside sale of property in Dey street House -Sutherla Justice.—On the question whether at the time of the entry of the judgment in this case there was over \$1,250 of rent due the plaintiff, and whether as to the amount of the judgment beyond that sum it was intended merely as security for rent to become due thereafter, the papers on the part of the plaintiff are by no means satisfactory. The defendant, Sharretts, awears positively that only \$1,260 of rent was due when the judgment was given, and that as to the whole of the judgment beyond that sum that it was given as security merely. This addition is confirmed by the affidavits of his brother, Haines Van Winkle, and by the plaintiff's receipt, dated Nov. 9, 1859, and by other circumstances. The plaintiff swears that the judgment (which is for \$1,249 64, as he alleges; but this statement is by no means satisfactory. According to thus, \$1,000 was for balance due on note for \$2,500 due jude. \$1,550, which note is stated in his first affidavit was given for rent. The items of the balance of the judgment, \$6,200 fur, estated as amounts of rent unpaid between or on certain subsequent days up to the ist day of January, 1869, Irdusyre/but there is nothing to show when the folk heading due, or for what period or periods it accrued; nothing to show when the folk headined due, or for what period or periods it accrued; nothing to show when the folk headined due, or for what period or periods it accrued; nothing to show when the folk headined due, or for what period or periods it accrued; nothing to show when the folk headined due, or for what period or periods it accrued; nothing to show when the ront payable by the lease was \$656 monthly. The statement of figures which would foot up, including the \$1,200 balance due on the note at the precise sum of \$1,249 64 the amount of the judgment. But whether the judgment was in part given for rent actually due, or merely as security in whole or in part for rent to become due, as this motion has a figure which would foot up, including the \$1,200 balance due to the or and the fraud tie Justice.—On the question whether at the time of the entry of the judgment in this case there was over \$1,250 of rent due the plaintiff, and whether as to the amount of

leged fraud. The motion must be denied, but, under the circumstances, without costs,

Executlyn City News.

Liamitry of Raircoad Companies.—In the Circuit Court yesterday, before Judge Brown, Theodore S. Edgertom brought an action against the Harlem Railroad Company, asking for \$20,000 for injuries sustained through the smashing of a car on which the plaintiff had taken passage. Mr. Edgerton, the plaintiff, who is a merchant deing business in Broadway, New York, but residing in Cypress avenue, New Lotts, took a through ticket to Albany on the 26th of February, 1869. The plaintiff changed the passenger car which he had taken for a "caboose" car on a freight train, the rear part of which was smashed at Chatham Four Corners, and the plaintiff threwn off and injured in the head and legs, forced to go upon crutches, and partially prevented from attending to his business for some time. On a former tatal a verdict was given for the defendants, on the ground that the plaintiff, by getting on a wrong train, had contributed to his own injuries. The case was taken up, and a new trail allowed, and this time the plaintiff was awarded \$4,500 damages.